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International Seminar

on

Agro-tourism Development

(ISAD)

**AGRO-TOURISM:
EDUCATING, CONSERVING,
AND EMPOWERING**

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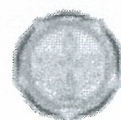
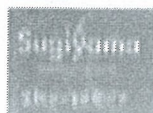
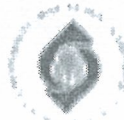
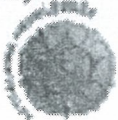


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NATURAL LABORATORY AS ASOCIET LEARNING CENTER

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ABSTRACT

The number of land use of Indonesia is always increasing either for residence or business, thus the function of many land was change, the tendencies caused so much damage to the land as natural resources that have an impact on the amount of land productivity and land quality has always decline, this can disturb the function of the environment. As a human being we must keep, and make preservation to natural resources in order the balance and preservation of the natural resources can still be maintained. To realize the method how to provide good learning to the wider community is make the natural laboratory. Besides that, it also can be functioned as a natural laboratory where the natural tourism that can contribute to the empowerment of the society. To make the natural laboratory as a center of learning, there must be some infrastructures and facilities that can be used to learn and practice. In addition to support of various parties who care about the environment. So that damage and pollution to the environment can be reduced and controlled. A good natural laboratory as a medium of learning communities should always adopt and pay attention to the local wisdom. Conservation become the main proposed in addition to learning and community empowerment. The expectation of realize the natural of laboratory is as a place learning center and empowerment the society and also participate on government effort to realize the green village to prevent the effect of global warming.

KEYWORDS: Natural laboratory, learning society, center

SUMMARY

As a human being must keep, maintain and preserve nature. Therefore, people need to be learning how to manage natural good nature to avoid damage. That the balance and nature conservation can still be maintained forever.

One effort to realize the method of how to provide good learning to the wider community is to make the Natural laboratory. Aside from being a learning community, can serve as a natural laboratory of natural attractions that can contribute to the empowerment and welfare of the community.

To make the Natural laboratory as a center of learning, there must be facilities and services that can be used to learn, practice and practice. In addition to the support of various parties who care

about the environment. So the damage and pollution to the environment can be reduced and controlled.

A good natural laboratory as a medium of learning communities should always refer to the theory, concepts, principles natural law. It was also necessary to adopt and pay attention to local wisdom. Nature conservation in addition to the main goal of learning and empowerment.

PRELIMINARY

Idea to embody of Natural Laboratories is motivated concern due to the reduction of germplasm and biodiversity on the earth.

As humans who have an obligation to maintain, preserve and conserve our natural earth, we must seek how to avoid the pollution of our earth and damage caused by technological development and man-made hand.

1. Some things need to be noted that our earth to avoid further damage, is:
2. Still needed a place of learning communities that can touch everyone from top to bottom level.
3. There should be a place of education and training for teaching and learning process can take place more quickly
4. Can be as a natural laboratory media community participation in maintaining, caring for and preserving nature
5. The goal is to create a natural laboratory to invite the community to participate in nature conservation.
6. Aside from being a center of learning, a natural laboratory can be developed for economic activities, community empowerment and natural tourism.

And we hope our earth remain intact, protected from damage and contamination. Ecosystem balance is maintained. The existence of germplasm and biodiversity of flora and fauna existence remains intact

Besides as a place of learning communities, natural laboratory can be useful as a local tourism, easily accessible community, cheap and healthy. In the long term is expected to improve the welfare of the community.

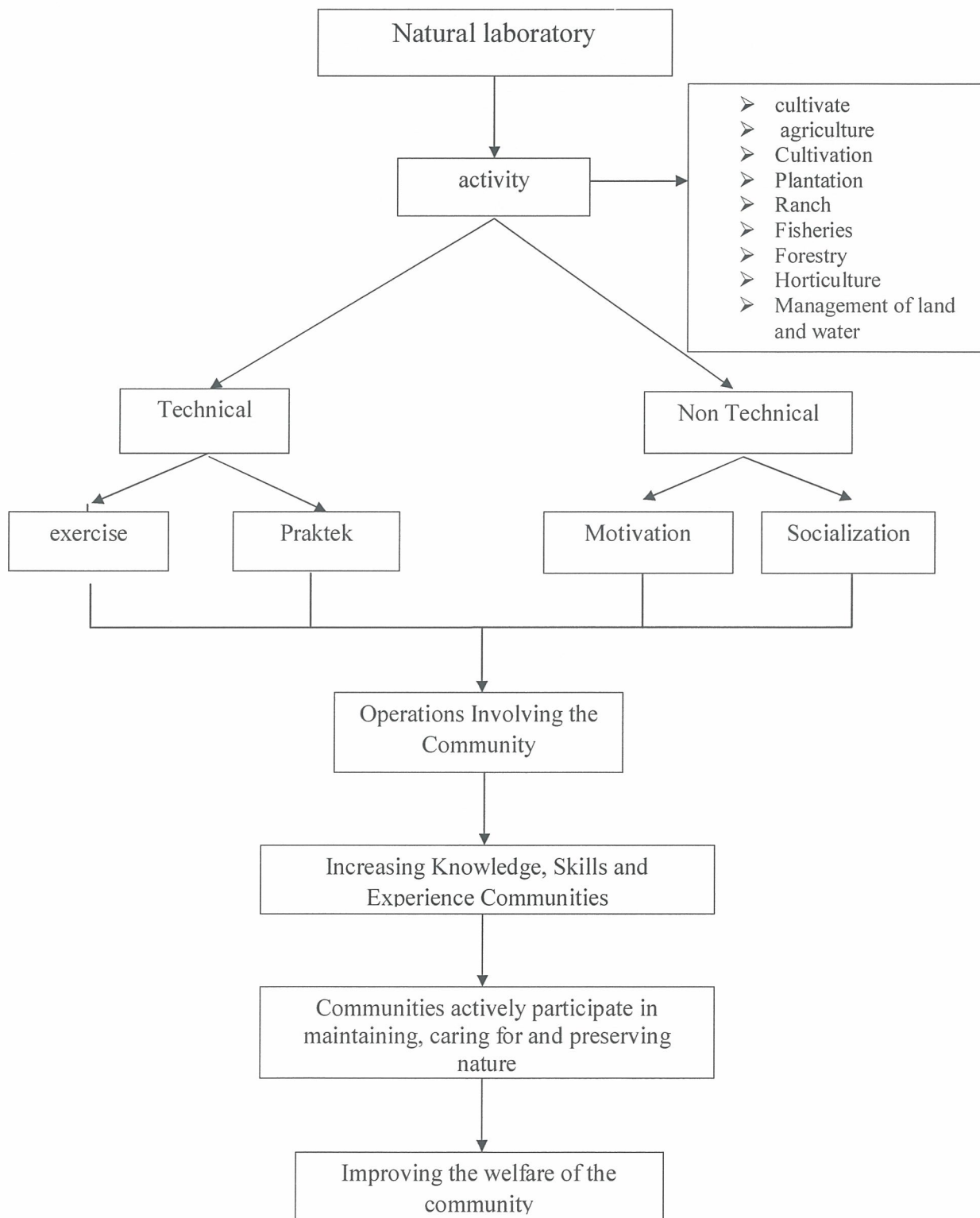
PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Natural laboratory can be planned as a place of learning and empowerment of the community which is moving in agriculture which includes activities:

1. Cultivate agricultural enterprises in agriculture in the broad sense
2. Cultivation
3. Plantation
4. Livestock
5. Fishery
6. Forestry
7. Horticulture
8. Land management and water

The following is a flow chart of a plan to realize a natural laboratory as community learning centers

FLOW CHART AS A NATURAL LABORATORY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER



IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

A. Place Activities are planned in four regencies and one municipality in the Province of Daerah Istimewa Jogjakartain Bantul earthquake location, Sleman eruption of Merapi location and Yogyakarta municipality on waste disposal and Livestock market Giwangan, Panggang Sub District of Gunungkidul regencies less critical ground water, Ponjong Sub District found the sources of water by Mbah Moyo. In the Village Mbrosot Kulonprogo, fertile area on the banks of the river Progo.

B. Execution time

Planned Natural Laboratory will be realized in 7 years, beginning in 2011 up to in 2018.

C. Implementation Phase

In the implementation stage activities are divided into three :

Stage One: Short Term (0 up to 1)

1. Planning Program

Implementation of activities must be in accordance with the plans that have been decided upon, so that the passage of time does not change that fundamental changes in order not to affect the course of the budget and planned activities.

2. Potential Data Collection and Inventory Activities

The data potential of the region is indispensable for planning activities in order to avoid obstacles in the implementation of activities.

Inventory of potential required as input in the budget preparation activities to realize the Natural laboratory.

3. Mapping

Mapping of the areas where activity is needed to make the layout and arrangement of the environment that are tailored to the object of activity.

4. Motivation and Socialization Program Community

Local people need given a motivation in carrying out activities that will impact on employment opportunities and improving the welfare of community. Besides getting public input for better future programs.

5. Determination Program

To smooth the activities and certainty in implementing the Program setting program that was approved with a reference in the implementation of activities

Stage Two: Medium-term (2 up to 4)

1. Construction of Physical Facilities for farming, animal husbandry, fisheries, plantation, forestry and ornamental plants.

2. Provision of support for tourism and preservation of rare plants, superior and specific.

3. Providing agricultural processing equipment in order to process the agricultural products that can provide added value and other benefits. Planting superior crop plants both rare and specific fruits, vegetables and ornamentals.

Stage three: Long-term (5 up to 7)

1. Nature can be realized so that the laboratory can be used as an object of learning and community empowerment can improve the welfare of the community.
2. As a place of recreation and Nature that can provide the convenience of visitors.
3. Increase welfare of the community around the location of the Natural laboratory.

DISCUSSION AND OUTLOOK

Please note that this paper is an conceptual ideas that need to be communicated to the public, so that people participate in maintaining, caring, and preserve nature. Particularly keeping plasma nutfah rare plants, prime and specific areas that have been able to adapt in local Environmental.

Adaptation of plants with soil, water and air will be obtained specific seeds and rare plants that can be characteristic regional products. As an example of such regional biodiversity Mangunanin Bantul and Wanagama in Gunungkidul. So the future is expected that the region can be formed as a community learning center. Increase revenue and regional economy.

In addition to natural laboratory as a place of learning and family sights are easily accessible and inexpensive. Environmentally sights will contribute to keep the damage to the landscape, pollution of soil, water, air, and plasma nutfah plant.

Natural laboratory is necessary because people can beat the center of the community in non-formal learning. By knowing the range of existing activities in the laboratory can mimic nature and society are expected to practice what he had seen and heard that the business community is very important in agriculture to increase revenue and welfare

Natural laboratory as community learning centers help increase public knowledge that is expected to be more enterprising and active work extra hard to get enough of the basic needs of life.

1. Results are expected
2. Natural laboratories manifested as community learning centers: education teaching, practice action/ show pilot.
3. Plasma collection nutfah either native or introduced plants that have superior properties, specific and rare.
4. Nature conservation are adapted to environmental conditions to grow crops and land and water management.
5. Fore can be natural attractions for families and all levels of society. Place of education and teaching, and training for anyone who wants to develop agriculture in the broad sense.

The picture of the public person would affect the realization of the plan and implementation program. It is necessary to approach with all parties communities, village, community leaders and interested parties

Of the five demonstration plot point as realize rimurdia natural laboratory in Yogyakarta Special Region is expected to evolve and become learning centers for education and training skilled workers in the field of agriculture and economics.

Thus the idea of realizing natural laboratory is expected to be the object of education and learning community and nature tourism, more specifically as an agro-tourism. This idea or ideas can be

realized if other than as a community learning centers as well as active community participation in nature conservation. In agriculture can be developed as an agro-tourism.

CONCLUSIONS

The final goal is to realize the Natural laboratory as a place of learning communities that can be viewed and expressed as the area of agriculture that is consistent, harmonious and balanced in accordance with the concepts and laws of nature. Natural laboratories that can provide a true beauty, coolness, comfort, peace and security for anyone who enjoys.

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